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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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From the Oxfordin Advertiser, of Jan. 2.

### SLANDER REFUTED.

"The old chief of the Hermitage, himself,

appears to have lost all hope of Mr. Van Buren's success in the forthcoming Presidential election."

An intelligent and responsible correspondent communicates the fact, that on his recent visit to Nashville, General Jackson remarked, that Mr. Van Buren's administration must go down; that he knew that as soon as Mr. Van Buren called Congress together in September, and thereby admitted that he might possibly be wrong, his fate was sealed: if he had refused to convene the extraordinary session, he would not now be in the minority. But, said he, although the President must go down, he will fall in a glorious cause. We do not pretend to give the exact words said to have been used on the occasion referred to, but have stated the substance of the remarks."

Having seen the above extract from a Nashville paper, the day before we received from the "Old Chief of the Hermitage" a letter, in which he freely expresses his sentiments on the measures of his successor in office, and those sentiments being so very different from those attributed to him, we did suppose that his publication would be a conclusive refutation of what we had no doubt was a foul slander, and therefore wrote by the Express mail to General Jackson for liberty to publish his letter, which would show to the world that the utterance of such a libel as has been attributed to him by the calumniator, whom we may be—

It gives us great pleasure to state that we have had authority for giving the letter publicly; and as well in confirmation of the above slander, as for the importance of the noble sentiments it contains on the present state of the country, we have no doubt it will be read with the deepest interest by every honest Democrat into whose hands it may come.

After we had written the letter to the Hermitage, as above stated, we saw in the Republican of the next day the disavowal of the General, under his own signature, of his having expressed any such sentiments as contained in the above extract. This would have republished last Saturday, but waited in the hope that we should obtain permission to publish what we conceived would have been itself a complete refutation of the slander, in order that the disavowal and corroboration should appear together. Our readers, therefore, have all together in the paper this day, which we have no doubt will be read by them with great pleasure and edification.

As further corroboration of the implicit confidence placed in the integrity of Mr. Van Buren by General Jackson, we give here a short extract from a letter of his, dated 31st August last, before the meeting of Congress in the extra session. This letter we received with the President's message. The extract is in these words: "I have no doubt that the President's Message will be full and strong, and meet the wishes of all his friends, on the subject of the entire separation of the Government from all banks as a repository of the public revenue." In this letter, which was not a short one, there was not a word against calling the extra session of Congress, or expressive of any doubt that Mr. Van Buren would not be fully sustained in his measures by the American people.

Hermitage, Dec. 17, 1837.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 4th inst. has been for some days before me, but it has not been in my power to reply to it earlier than the present moment.

In relation to the aspect of public affairs, which to some of our friends appears unfavorable to the hope of effecting an early separation of the fiscal operations of the Treasury from the agency of banks, State and National, I see nothing that should heget despair, or induce us to retrace our steps or relax our exertions. The recent elections in New York manifest, if true, some supineness on the part of those who have heretofore sustained the ascendancy of the old Jeffersonian principles; but they expose also the real objects and true character of the Federal party, which is ever vigilant to seize any opportunity that is presented for the recovery of the ground they lost in the establishment of the present Constitution, and in the memorable contest of '93 and 1800. Such an opportunity was afforded in the present crisis, by the division in the Republican ranks respecting the means which should be immediately adopted to increase the metallic basis of our circulating medium, and place the Government money, or rather the money of the people, in a state of perfect security. If this division has thus cost a defeat, may we not hope that it is but temporary, and that it will bring us, as it has always done before, a solid and

lasting victory—a victory which will be the result of enlightened co-operation and concert on the part of all true Republicans, sacrificing all minor differences, and rallying as one man to the defence of the great principles which it is the design of the common enemy, the federal party, to overthrow.

I participate with you in the regret expressed at the attitude occupied by Mr. Rives and Mr. Ritchie in the present contest. None of us, however, doubt their good intentions, and I feel confident that they will soon see that nothing good is to be attained by a further struggle for the restoration of the connection between the banks and the Treasury. After the unchastity of the banks to the Government it will be vain to suppose that the people can ever be induced to acquiesce in their employment again as public depositories. What security can we have that they will not always suspend payment when those who control and make money out of them, will find it their interest to do so? Let it be borne in mind that the recent suspension occurred at a time of profound peace with all foreign nations, when our exhaustless resources were all in successful operation, and then let us consider what would have been the consequence if such an event had happened in a critical stage of war. The banks, in such an exigency, would have held the stars of war, without responsibility to the General Government. Managed as they now are by those who use them as instruments of profit, they would have been unable, even if willing, to meet the demands of the public necessity. Is it reasonable to suppose that the people can acquiesce in the idea of trusting the public defence to such corporations? Rest assured they never will, and those who are so unfortunate as to entertain that idea, will find that all their attempts to give effect to it are of no avail, except to aid the party which is anxious to defeat the Republican will.

Thus it is, sir, that the separation of Bank and State was supposed to have been accomplished by the Federal Constitution as it now reads. The union of the two at the close of the Revolution was as odious as that of Church and State, and such will now be found to be the sentiment of the great body of the American people, whenever the question is fairly submitted to their judgment.

I am aware that the confidence I reposed in the State banks when the removal of the deposits was determined upon, is used to justify not only the removal of the banks and the Treasury, but also as an argument against the consistency of those who, like Mr. Van Buren, sustained that act of my administration. I admit that this confidence existed, and had some influence on the considerations which prompted me to resort to them at that time as a substitute for the Bank of the United States. When this latter institution took the political field, and avowed the insulting right to expend the public money in disseminating its anathemas against the General Government, it was natural for me to seek for a substitute for such an institution in the State banks. These banks were in operation, and, if prudently managed, could safely have filled the vacuum occasioned by the winding up of the United States Bank had done, and it was but charitable to indulge the hope that they would do better. But was this confidence well founded, and whose fault is it that was not? Let their treachery to the Government and the people answer. Every day that the directors of these banks met at their boards, they knew their liabilities, and their assets to meet them. They were repeatedly and earnestly cautioned by the Treasury Department not to over issue; their charters prohibited it; their solemn obligations to the Government and people, and every principle of moral honesty, forbade it. Still, in open violation of all obligations, they suspended specie payments in a time that the Treasury was bankrupt.

But aware that the Administration cannot be injured by the charge that confidence was once reposed in the State banks, the raw-headed and bloody-bones of the Executive is conjured up for political effect. There are none who resort to this humbug, who believe that the danger exists which they so clamorously deprecate. Their only wish is to delude the people and obtain their sanction to the domination of bank and their irresponsible paper issue. They know that Congress is vested with the power to lay and collect taxes—to raise armies, of which the President is charged with the direction, and with the due execution of the laws—that by law all money appropriated is speedily applied to the objects of its appropriation, and one cent cannot be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of law and on the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, counter-signed by the Treasurer and 1st Comptroller—that the President is bound by solemn oath to see the laws faithfully executed; and that to every Congress the Secretary of the Treasury is bound to make an exposé of all the disbursements, which is examined by Congress—that the President for failure of duty is liable to impeachment. Away then with this raw-headed and bloody-bones. It is only a device to compel the usage of taxing the people for the benefit of banks, an effort to take the public revenue out of the hands of responsible

agents, who will use it to encourage over issues of paper money, and thus expose the Government and people perpetually to the injuries we are now experiencing from the wants of a stable currency.

If the revenue is received in gold and silver it will force the banks to resume specie payments, keep them within the bounds of just banking principles, give the people a metallic currency or its fair equivalent, and put an end to the over trading and wild speculations which have been so long the bane of our country. Is it not then our duty to rally round such a measure, and are we not wrong in doubting the disposition of the people to sustain what is so manifestly their interest and welfare?

In separating the Government from the banks we secure to labor its fair reward in an undeviating tender of value, every honest pursuit is promoted, the Government is relieved from the political influence of the money power, legislation is purified, and the republican feelings of our citizen are cherished. The minut, for the support of which the people are taxed; will then be employed in 1st proper office, that of coining the metals, which, in exchange for our profitable commodities, will steadily flow into our land.

On this subject, sir, I acknowledge that I feel the deepest interest, as I am persuaded it is pregnant with consequences of highest importance to our beloved country. If we are not now able to occupy the ground prepared for us by those who framed the Constitution, in respect to the influence of banks and moneyed associations, I fear its recovery hereafter will cost the people difficulties and disasters, compared to which those that have been occasioned by the recent suspension of specie payments will be considered as nothing. The idea that in the event of war, if the banks are again employed as public depositories, it will be in their power to stop payment, and thus deprive the nation of its means of credit and support, is sufficient, in my judgment, to enlist the ardor of every patriot on the side of those who will refuse to commit so great a trust to any moneyed institution. All experience tells us that money is the sinew of war, and that no nation can long be free and independent which places this element of its power in hands that are irresponsible in their very nature. Such would be our situation if the banks as at present organized, retain the public money. They could more easily in war than in peace find an excuse for refusing payments and violating their pledges to the Government, and all who are conversant with history must be aware that there are exigencies which we are not exempt in a state of war, when the bankruptcy of our Government would force it to make a dishonorable peace, if it did not compel its submission to a foreign yoke. Looking at the subject in this light, I indulge the hope that all true Republicans will discard the idea of our again trusting the public money to banks. The plan proposed by Mr. Van Buren exposes us to no hazard. On the contrary, if adopted, it will simplify the operations of our revenue, purify legislation by removing from it the corrupting influence of money, and ensure peace, harmony and prosperity to all the great and diversified interests of our country.

Excuse the haste in which I have been compelled to throw together these ideas. They are but an outline of the general views which belong to the subject; yet short and imperfect as it is, I feel that it has required quite as much labor as my infirm health enables me to bestow upon it.

Thanking you for your friendly solicitude for my personal welfare,

I remain, yours truly,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Moses Dawson, Esq.

REMARKS OF MR. CILLEY,

OF MAINE,

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 5, 1838.

—On the resolutions calling for information relative to relations with Mexico, and Great Britain. Mr. CILLEY said he should not have troubled the House with any remarks on this occasion, but for one sentiment which had been advanced by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, (Mr. Howard.) That gentleman had remarked, that whatever faith might be due to out-door rumors, what passed in this House went for something. And after saying much relative to the duty incumbent on our Government to maintain its neutrality, in which I entirely concurred, he gave it, as his opinion, that we ought to be peculiarly mild in pressing the settlement of our Northeastern boundary, while the present difficulties existed between the British Government and the people of Canada. Sir, in this sentiment of the honorable chairman I cannot acquiesce, nor will the feeling on the subject in my State permit the settlement of that question to be delayed on any such grounds. What, sir, is the claim of the Government of Great Britain? It is to one-third of the State of Maine. I will now go into a history of it; suffice it to say, that during the late war, British troops were marched in the dead of winter from the lower province, on the seaboard across the upper part of Maine to Quebec, and thus were enabled to open the campaign in the

Canadas; and on our rear, long before the St. Lawrence broke up, and much to the surprise and detriment of our northern army. The discovery of this route across Maine, which if they could not use, would, for a great part of the year, while the river St. Lawrence was locked up with ice, disconnect the upper and lower provinces, induced the British Government, while negotiating the treaty of peace at Ghent, to ask a cession of so much of the territory of Maine, then Massachusetts, as thus intervened between New Brunswick and Lower Canada. They did not ask the cession with a view to acquire territory as such, but merely for the purpose of connecting the two provinces, and left the proposition open to our commissioners to ask an equivalent. For the correctness of what I now say, I appeal to the honorable gentleman now in my eye, (Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts,) who was then one of the commissioners. The British were answered promptly by our commissioners, that they had no power to treat for the cession of a portion of the territory of one of the States of this Union. No arrangement of this kind was effected, and the boundary line, according to the treaty of '63, remained unaltered. But finding they could not obtain by cession, they had boldly and shamelessly set up a claim to it in the very face of that treaty. They claimed it because it was so convenient for them to have it; because they wanted it; and from no just cause or pretext whatever: for, sir, I will maintain, and challenge contradiction, that the treaty of 1783 was as plain and clear as language could speak, and the true boundary as obvious, nay, conspicuous as the everlasting hills and highlands which are described as forming it, and which divided the streams which run into the river St. Lawrence from those which descended towards the ocean. What is it, sir, that, for hundreds of miles, walls up, on the south, the great basin through which the river St. Lawrence flows? Highlands, sir; and these, streams flow northwardly into that mighty river, and southerly and easterly into the Atlantic ocean. Now these highlands, so conspicuous on the face of the earth, are our ancient and well-defined landmarks. Yet, sir, in mockery to these, in spite of a solemn treaty, the British seize possession of our soil; drive, by armed force and the terror of prisons, our citizens from it, though claiming title by deeds directly from them from two States of this Union, Maine and Massachusetts; thus keeping back our settlements, impeding the growth and prosperity of our State, and destroying our invaluable and never to be replaced forests of timber, simply and solely because they want the territory to connect their provinces.

Under this state of things, was it incumbent on this House or this nation to be so peculiarly mild in pressing the immediate settlement of this line? I admit that ours is a Government of peace; but have we not manifested a most pacific spirit? The people of Maine have been long forbearing in this matter; they have an immense interest at stake in preserving peace; one of their greatest means of prosperity, and even of livelihood, was derived from the peaceful prosecution of their commerce and their commerce and their fisheries. Their interests, as well as their feelings, will not permit them thoughtlessly or wrongfully to provoke war; but they cannot submit to indignity and gross usurpation; they will not sit quiet and see their State dismembered. They had already seen the whole question of the extent of their territory submitted, against their solemn protestations, to a foreign arbitration; and yet, though the arbitrator was held at the time by the Government of Great Britain as in the palm of his hand, shame prevented him from so manifest a violation of common honesty, as to decide against us. So he gave no award on this question, but contented himself with suggesting what he would consider a convenient boundary for the British. Both Governments have concurred that it was no decision, and have not adopted the new line that was recommended.

The Senate advised the opening a new negotiation. Our Government have tried it: how have they been met? By no corresponding spirit of conciliation on their side. Indeed, the British do the same as refuse to treat. But forbearing as my constituents are, any man would greatly mistake their character who should suppose they would ever consent to give up one-third of the territory of their State to the grasping usurpations of a foreign Government. They would never yield so much as an inch of it on such grounds. Sir, it is my opinion that it is time for this Government to be peculiarly alive on this subject; and in expressing this, I am sure I speak the sense of the people of Maine: there is no division on this question. The true course was to see and be sure we were in the right; then to be firm and resolute. Did any man believe that a British Parliament could be induced to go to war to establish a claim like that which had been set up to a part of our clearly defined territory? Where was its justice? There was none in the case. They know it, and feel it. Hence they will not treat, but hold on, to the principle that might makes right. Let our Government be firm, and the question would be settled. Maine cannot, and ought not, suffer any longer to be

postponed on any pretext whatever. In saying this, I well know and speak the feelings of the people of Maine. I cannot, therefore, respond to the sentiments expressed by the honorable chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that this was a juncture which called upon us for language of peculiar mildness and forbearance. On the contrary, when we were called to give more power to the President, to restrain our private citizens from encroachments on the rights of another Government, it was a time for us to be peculiarly firm and resolute in insisting that our territory should be kept inviolate from the most unjust encroachments of that very Government. If the territory now forcibly and exclusively occupied by British power on our northeastern frontier was a constituent part of one of the States of this Union, let an end be put to that assumption, and let the laws of Maine and this Union be made to extend over the entire territory, and to its utmost limits.

One gentleman on this floor, I regret to hear, apologized for the British in their recent violation of our sovereignty, in cutting out in the night time, with an armed force, from the American shore, the steamer Caroline, throwing her over the falls, and slaughtering our defenceless citizens. He seems to think the British commander may not be to blame.

Mr. HAMER. Does the gentleman refer to me?

Mr. CILLEY. I do.

Mr. HAMER disclaimed having made the statement on his own authority, or as having expressed his own belief. He had merely referred to what had been read by the gentleman from Buffalo, (Mr. Filmore) and what he had advanced was based on the statements then made.

Mr. CILLEY resumed. I did not understand the gentleman as expressing fully his own belief; but the tenor of his remarks were calculated to carry the conviction to my mind, that it was reasonable to conclude that this outrage was wholly unauthorized by the commander of the British forces, at Chippewa, and that the British soldiery had committed the wrong of their own motion. Now, sir, I have no doubt that the outrage will be disavowed by the commander and Government. State policy may dictate this, especially when they learn the feeling it justly excites; but I must be permitted to express my one belief that the outrage was committed by the orders, and with the countenance, of the British authorities then in command. The circumstances of the case all look that way. It was in keeping with the domineering spirit of British authority. They had seen the boat ply between the American side and Navy Island, where are banded together what they please to term pirates, traitors, and rebels, and robbers. They determined to take her and destroy her, utterly regardless of our rights and sovereignty in so doing. What, sir, has been the conduct of the British authorities on another, though more distant portion of our frontier? Had they not seized American citizens on our own territory, carried them off, and cast them into prison, where even one so seized is held in durance to this hour? It is easy here for gentlemen to blame the hasty zeal of those of our citizens who live upon the borders; but do they know what those men have to suffer from the violence of British authority? I admit that citizens there, as well as elsewhere, under the influence of excitement, sometimes act in a hasty and unguarded manner, and that it becomes us, as good citizens, to maintain the neutrality of our Government. If the existing laws are insufficient for the purpose, let stronger be enacted. But it is evident from all we have heard for years past, that a great contest is going on in the British provinces to the north of us, and that the crisis is near at hand. The people of the Canadas are unfavorable to the longer continuance of British dominion over them. They are about decreeing, if they have not already done it, as our fathers did more than half a century ago, that British oppression and usurpation shall cease among them, and that they will hereafter choose their own laws, and to control their own money. These were feelings in which American patriots were ever ready to sympathize; and no power on earth should ever compel him to suppress the feelings of his heart in favor of those who are capable of self-government, and risking all minor things, were manfully contending for the liberty to establish it. Nor do I believe that, by our citizens expressing such sentiments we, shall provoke a war with Great Britain, or any other foreign power; and least of all can we avoid war by submitting to encroachments which if once tolerated, will be repeated and extended with more and more audacity, and until nothing but a war can end them. No, sir; let us be firm and resolute in maintaining our just rights, and follow up the assertion of them, with proper courage and conduct. In difficulties between nations, this was the true policy; and up to a part of our clearly defined territory? Where was its justice? There was none in the case. They know it, and feel it. Hence they will not treat, but hold on, to the principle that might makes right. Let our Government be firm, and the question would be settled. Maine cannot, and ought not, suffer any longer to be

that, when the desired information is obtained,

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The loose and extremely undefined jurisdiction over the small French settlement at Madawaska, has been the foundation of a claim to actual jurisdiction, and the establishment of a wardenship over the whole territory.

to know, fully and explicitly, the intention of the general government to be protected, or left to struggle as little to hope from the far-off British Government. Their aim is to delay a settlement of their actual jurisdiction over the men into a sight, or at least in such a manner as to retain the advantage of position, and to define jurisdiction over the men at Madawaska, has been to actual jurisdiction, and the responsibility over the whole territory, and policy, they have seized

The many accidents and disasters which have occurred on water and land, in the vessels and carriages propelled by steam power, many if not all of which can be traced to carelessness or incompetency of the men em-

which and embarrassment into which we were plunged were, in the opinion of a majority of Congress, sufficient to authorize them to disappoint the expectations and frustrate the plans of the United States, by postponing the payment of the loan.

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only: Paris, January 13, 1838.

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Paris, January 13, 1838.

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contracting from and after May 1837, and shall ex-  
empt none of his wages except what is due me from him  
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**SMALL BILLS.**—We invite attention to the following article from the Globe. It contains matter worthy of notice and reflection. The Banks and the federalists are operating in concert to inflict upon this country an exclusive paper currency. The Democrats are contending for an adequate proportion of specie, which can only be obtained by getting rid of the bills of the like denominations with the coin sought to be retained. This policy had been entered upon in many States and was working admirably, when the banks stopped payment, and looked up all the specie they could lay their hands on. It was a bold push to accomplish their great object—the substitution of their paper for the constitutional currency. They now say, give us the privilege to issue small bills, and we will resume payment. The question is whether they shall thus be permitted to defeat the operation of salutary laws, overthrow a wise and necessary policy, dictate the legislation of the country, and force upon the people an exclusive paper currency.—Augusta Age.

**PAPER AGAINST GOLD.**—One of the great points of contest between the Federalists and Republicans at present, is the diminution of small paper currency and the increase of gold and silver. The Republicans hold the affirmative, the Federalist hold the negative of the question. To accomplish their object, the Republicans are in favor of suppressing all paper money under TWENTY dollars; to defeat them, the Federalists are in favor of extending the paper currency to the lowest denominations, even down to one dollar bills, and the fractional parts of a dollar. Of all the points of difference between the two parties, none are more distinctly presented than this; and accordingly we see the Federal Legislatures, and the Federal Governors, every where at work to extend and perpetuate the small note circulation. In New Jersey the Federal majority in the Legislature have just repealed the law against notes under five dollars; so that shin-plasters are encouraged and protected in that State by law. In Ohio, the Federal Governor (Vance) has just recommended a similar repeal, and in Maryland, the Federal Governor (Vesey) has just made a similar recommendation. Not contented with a simple recommendation, this latter Governor has argued the question, and has actually occupied three or four pages of his message in arguing for the shin-plaster currency. The following is a specimen of the *gammias* with which this champion of rags entertained his Legislature.

"Although we did not think that to authorize the banks to issue notes of less denomination than five dollars would, even under the extraordinary crisis of May last, justify a special call of the General Assembly, yet we believe that the interests of the community, and the stability of the banks, would be promoted by the repeal of the restrictions which prohibit such issues. We are aware that in the expression of this opinion, we encounter an extensive prevailing prejudice, but as we firmly believe, and think we can demonstrate, great and most pernicious popular error. We think that the position that, to withdraw the smaller notes of the banks from circulation, and supply their place with specie, would improve the general currency, strengthen the banks, and tend to sustain their credit and the circulation of the larger notes, is, in each and all its parts, *entirely erroneous*."

"A resort to the first rules in arithmetic will demonstrate beyond dispute, that, with any given amount of specie in the country, and of bank notes, the larger portion of specie in the banks, and the lesser in circulation, the greater would be the proportional means and ability of the banks to redeem their issues and sustain their credit, at a time of pressure upon them, whether for foreign exportation or from distrust of their solvency—and vice versa."

"It seems to us a matter of surprise that an error so manifest as the position we think we have conclusively demonstrated to be unfounded, and the reverse of the truth, should so long have prevailed, and been so generally either entertained or silently acquiesced in."

"We therefore, respectfully recommend the repeal of the restrictions prohibiting the issue or circulation of notes of less denomination than five dollars, now imposed upon all the banks in the State but one."

We have thought right to make these quotations in favor of the shin-plasters, and to make them *literatim, verbatim, et punctatim*, that the Republicans may see how a federalist governor treats as a prejudice—as a pernicious popular error—as entirely erroneous—as a manifest error, the doctrine which the experience of every child in Europe, and every little negro boy in America, knows of itself to be true, namely, that small paper banishes specie. But this is Federalism, real old '98 Federalism, which believes that the common people, who compose the Democracy, have no talents, and consequently, like young robins swallowing for bread the pebbles that boys throw into their mouths, these silly Democrats will swallow the nonsense—the pure, unadulterated nonsense—which is here served up for them. To answer such *farfange* would be idle, but to expose it will be profitable, for herein lies one of the great political landmarks which now divide parties in our country. The federalists are for imposing upon the country an exclusive paper money currency, down to one dollar; the republicans are for reserving paper money for large dealings, and making gold and silver the common currency for all small and ordinary transactions.

This is one of the great landmarks of party, and it deserves to be noticed with what adroitness the Federalists have managed to accom-

plish their own purposes, and to falsify the purposes of the Republicans; for they have actually succeeded in imposing an **EXCLUSIVE PAPER** money currency upon the country, whilst falsely charging the Democracy with a design to impose upon it an exclusive metallic currency.—[Globe.]

**Woman as she should be.**  
The following excellent remarks, which we heartily recommend to the careful perusal of every reader, are extracted from a work lately published under the title at the head of this article.

The next qualification is a habit of industry. This is essential to every productive virtue; it should be early formed and vigorously maintained. The temptations with young women in the present state of society to neglect it are numerous, and too often fatal. How many of our daughters, because their parents are able to support them, or because the mother or servants assume the burden of domestic care, or because they are looking for some connection which will exempt them from the necessity of personal effort, form habits of fixed and hopeless indolence!

This evil is by no means confined to any one class. It is the pride of the rich, it is the ambition of the poor, to appear above the necessity of effort. But it is a false and pernicious sentiment. We were made for action; we are never in true honor but when actively engaged to the extent of our ability in accomplishing some good; this is as true of woman as of man. Because it devolves on the man namely to provide support for his family, does it therefore follow that wives and daughters have little or nothing to do? By no means. There still remains a most important service for them, and they are still as sacredly bound to make the most they possibly can of all their time and strength, in some useful employment, as if they were compelled to do it for their daily bread. To be diligently and usefully employed to the extent of her ability is one of the first lessons to be inculcated upon the little miss, and to be continually impressed upon her through all the subsequent periods of her childhood, youth, and womanhood. Considering the great proneness to indolence in all human beings, and the fact that fashion and respectability so much sanction it in certain classes of females, it may be regarded as one of the most besetting and dangerous vices of our young women at the present time. There is with multitudes of them an enormous waste of energy, physical, intellectual, and moral; the sin of burying the talent is with them a crying sin.

But the blame is not wholly theirs. The views entertained by many of the other sex, and false notions of refinement encouraged by society at large, have contributed to make our daughters suppose that it is essential to the character and standing of a lady to be as indolent and useless as possible. The least that she can know experimentally of the manner in which even her own daily food is prepared, or her own clothes made; or of the more severe and useful labors of the mind, whether in acquiring or imparting knowledge; or of the wants and needs of the poor and needy;—and the more she spends her mornings in bed, her evenings at novels and amusement, her mid-day hours sauntering and lounging about, or exposing her person in the streets,—the more of an accomplished lady, she is! What notion can be more false and pernicious? Yet I need not tell you it is popular, common, extending to all classes and conditions of society. Many of all classes are aiming to bring up their daughters in this way. So contentedness is it, that the daughters of the poorest as well as of the richest often blush to have it said or supposed, that they have been engaged in some useful employment. I repeat it, the fault is not so much in the young women as in those who have the charge of bringing them up, and in public sentiment. For a young man to be usefully engaged, is necessary to his good standing in society; but rather prejudicial to his character as a refined and accomplished lady!

This public sentiment falling in with the natural disposition to idleness, is it strange that the result is a wide spread and melancholy paralysis of female energy? I speak within due and considerable limits when I assert, that in a large class of females not one tenth part of useful results are accomplished by their existence, which might be accomplished. Their lives compared with what they might be, are almost a barren waste, a dead blank in the scale of being. Instead of being any thing that resembles corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace, their history is rather that of hot-house plants. They spring into being, vegetate, and are gazed at, perhaps admired, for a little season; they then fade and vanish away forever!

The evils of this indolence in females extend to every thing with which they have to do. A grasshopper becomes to them a burden. To accomplish even a little thing costs them a prodigious and most exhausting effort. They cannot endure to study; hence they must have teachers to save them the necessity of it, and yet by superficial means flatter them and their parents with a fine show of learning. They cannot endure any domestic labor;—hence they must remain in ignorance of the things to be done in their own households, and thus subject themselves and their families to those numerous troubles from servants, which result from the ignorance and inefficiency of the mistress; to say nothing of the sacrifice of property in domestic wastes, for the want of some one to look well to the ways of her household. They cannot endure to walk;—hence they must be provided with a coach, not only when it is really necessary, but when they might as well walk, and when walking would comport much better

with their means. They have not sufficient energy to sympathize with the cares, the duties, and trials of their husbands;—hence their husbands must bear their burdens alone, unaided and unaided; and sometimes even experience the influence of their wives as a dead weight upon them, to bring down their tottering resolution to the dust. They cannot endure to look after the education of their children;—hence their little ones must be committed entirely to others to look for them alone, (thankless task!) or their young minds must be permitted to shoot up at random. They have not sufficient knowledge to select the best teachers;—hence their children must take their chance. They have not sufficient resolution to govern their children; hence they must, so far as the mother is concerned, go ungoverned, and perhaps as a consequence, be ruined. And, finally, they sometimes become so irresolute that they cannot, without a ghastly effort, even return their neighbor's friendly call; and the consequence perhaps is green-eyed jealousy and a breach of friendship. All is full of evil, trouble, disaster resulting from their indolence and insufficiency. Their sun rise and set; weeks, months, and years run on; they bring about nothing to pass, and yet they complain of having so much to do! They are laboriously employed in doing nothing. Their health becomes feeble; their spirits droop; they become nervous, peevish, unhappy;—instead of shedding light and joy over the domestic circle, they render it unhappy. Yes, the beautiful and admired daughter, or the engaging wife and mother, as she appears in the excitement of the drawing room or the assembly, too often retires to the domestic circle, where most of all she should make her excellence to be seen and felt, there to exhibit the bitter fruits of selfish indolence in the everlasting sighs and complaints of peevish discontent!

**Neutrality of the Northern Frontier.** The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill which was introduced last week by Mr Buchanan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, for preventing the violation of our neutral obligations.

Mr Buchanan said this bill was framed on the model of the law approved on the 20th April, 1835, which the Committee on foreign relations had found to be well drawn. He maintained that under the law of nations, the citizens of both belligerent nations might come within a neutral country and purchase arms and munitions of war.

If one of the belligerents should capture these arms and munitions, they are of course contraband of war and justly forfeited. But in such a case, the neutrality of the United States would not be violated. The present bill therefore was not intended to interfere with any trade of this kind carried on by sea.

He contended that one thing more was required in the case of contraband nations, than was prescribed by the strict law of the case. It was out of the question that citizens of the United States should be allowed to carry arms and munitions and every species of supply just across the line.

Mr Buchanan expressed the astonishment he felt on reading this morning in the papers, the fact that the disgraceful act of outrage upon the Caroline had been committed by order of Col. McNabb, the commanding officer of the British forces on the frontier.

He expressed his strongest reprobation of this deliberate violation of our neutrality, and declared that the most ample reparation and redress from the British government ought to be insisted upon.

Mr Buchanan offered an amendment to the bill, which will confine its operations exclusively to contraband countries.

Mr Ruggles hoped that some provision would be incorporated for protecting the rights of Maine. Certain despatches had been lately received by the Government, containing a definite answer by the British Government to the last proposition of the American Executive, in relation to the boundary question.

If this answer should be unsatisfactory, he thought Maine ought to be allowed to protect her own territory—and that the line ought to be at once defined, so that she might not be thought to be invading the British dominions, when in fact she would be only defending her own rights.

Mr Buchanan said he was opposed to mixing up the question of the northeastern boundary with this bill. He had heard from a high authority that the last answer had been received from the British Government on this subject; and as the negotiation was now approaching its end, he did not think it ought to be taken out of the hands of the executive.

He would resist the introduction of any provision relating to the boundary into this bill, because it would only tend to embarrass the measure.

Mr Ruggles disclaimed any wish to embarrass the bill; though he confessed he was less anxious for its passage since he had read the answer of McNabb that the outrage was committed by his orders.

The bill was then postponed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

nothing to lead him to suspect any thing like dishonesty or corruption in its management."

**A Novel Shipment.**—On board the packet brig Moses, this morning, as the crew were stowing away a cask, as it was supposed, of beef, the head burst out, and it was discovered to contain the bodies of two full grown negroes, preserved in salt.—N. Y. Commercial.

A honest clerkman in the country was re-proving a married couple for their frequent dissensions, seeing they were both one. "Both one!" cried the husband; "were you to come by our door sometimes when we quarrel, you would swear we were twenty."

**PENS.** Why is the Leader of the Orchestra like the Sheriff of Suffolk? Give it up? Because he occasionally draws the cord to tight. Why are the Dentists in Winter street like the Mississippi steamboats? Give it up? Because they are always getting against snags. Why are the Canadian Patriots still in their infancy? Give it up? Because they are under papa now (Papineau).

Why are the Lynn Shoemakers the most wicked of wretches? All up? Because they do not want their soles to be saved. Why are apples and pears guilty of being the first swearers? Because the first apple damned the first pair.

Why have the United States an interest in the Florida War? Because they have got rid of their Gaines, and are now going to Scott-free. Why are you like a gun-smith? Because you have made a blunder-buss.

Why is the Kentucky Giant like a small wooden building? Because he is a ten-footer. Why are the Crews of the Exploring Squadron like the Temperance men? Because they are not likely to get half seas over.

Why are the projectors of the Public Garden on the land west of Charles street like gamblers preparing to pluck the pigeons? Because they are going to take in the flatts.

Why is a cat, standing on its hind legs, like the Falls of Niagara? Because it is a cat creel.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
Oxford, ss:  
TAKEN on Execution and to be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of E. C. Swan in Bethel, all the right, title and interest which John B. Gossom has to redeem the farm with the Buildings thereon, situated in said Bethel, being fifty-four acres off of the south end of a lot of land supposed to be numbered six, and being the estate Land and Buildings now occupied by said Gossom. The same being under Mortgage to Samuel Gossom. Further particulars made known at the place of sale.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.  
Bethel, Jan. 16, 1835.

**Commissioner's Notice.**  
THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JACOB LUDDEN, late of said County deceased, do hereby give notice that six months from the 25th day of November next, all persons having claims against the said deceased, or that they will attend at said place at the office of Henry Parrott, Esq. in Bethel, on the last Saturday of February, March and May next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, Com'r.  
TIMOTHY LUDDEN, Sw'ts.  
Jan. 5th, 1835.

**Advertisement.**  
IT is known to all, that I, the subscriber, have received a quantity of my son Elliman Winchester Greenwood, the remainder of his time during his minority, and do hereby authorize him to negotiate for himself, receive pay for his earnings and give discharges therefor; he having no claims on me for his support.

JOHN GREENWOOD.  
Witness: S. F. Brazer.  
Bethel, Dec. 11, 1837.

**NOTICE.**  
THIS may certify that I have this day sold to my son Alden Cushman his time, until he is twenty years of age, with power to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debt of his contracting after this date.

ELIAZER CUSHMAN.  
Oxford, January 22, 1835.

**COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Ellbridge Stearns late of said County deceased, do hereby give notice that six months from the 25th day of January next, all persons having claims against the said deceased, or that they will attend at said place at the office of James Starr's office in said Bethel, on the second Monday of February and the first Monday of June next, from one to four o'clock P. M.—Dated this third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

ARUNA HOLMES,  
JOHN ROWELL.

**CAUTION!!**  
THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing two five dollar bills each and interest, running to Oliver Starbuck of Bethel, payable one year from about the second day of June last, and not having received the value therefor, shall not pay the same.

W. E. GOODNOW,  
CYRUS THAYER.  
Norway, Jan. 8, 1835.

**WANTED**  
IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Democrat, a few cords of dry hard wood. Also a few cords of green Hemlock Bark. Likewise—Wheat, Rye, Oats Corn, &c. and CASH.

**Wheat Premium Blanks.**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
Bethel, Dec. 1835.

**Saddle & Harness Making, Chaise Trimming, &c.**

M. NEWHALL having taken the stand formerly occupied by W. Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage. Saddles, Harnesses, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.

January 1, 1835 1120

**Dissolution of Co-Partnership.**  
THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connection in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of ALFRED ANDREWS, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by note or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

ALFRED ANDREWS,  
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.  
Paris, Dec. 8, 1837.

**Wanted Immediately.**  
THE subscriber wishes to obtain eight Girls to learn the Tailoring Business, to whom good encouragement will be given.

JOHN CASEY.  
Norway-Village, Dec. 1837.

**FOUND** in the road near South Paris, on the 27th of December last, a Meal Bag containing several articles of old clothing. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

LEVI BARBOUR.  
South Paris, Jan. 5th, 1835.

**For Sale.**  
THE FARM formerly owned by the late HERRICKIAN. It is situated 2 1/2 miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and woodland—on which is about one hundred rods of good stone wall. The buildings are a two story House—100 by 30 ft.—2 1/2 story Shed, a good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the farm. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engraved fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHELTER farms in the State. There is also on said farm a first rate Mill Privilege.

Taxes.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months.

SIMON S. STEVENS, or  
R. K. GOODNOW.  
Paris, Maine, July 10, 1836.

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, wool has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from \$150 to \$250.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

AMOS PERLEY.  
late of Canton, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims thereon to exhibit the same to REUEL WASHBURN, Jr.

Lawson, January 2, 1835.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JACOB MERRILL.  
late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims thereon, to exhibit the same to

AMOS PERLEY, Jr.  
Turner, January 2, 1835.

A Test of Probate taken at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ON the petition of Peter T. Ruggles, Executor of the estate of Joseph Smith late of Oxford County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and fifty cents and eighty cents, and praying for an order to sell and convey to one of the real estate of said deceased, and to use the proceeds of the sale of said estate to pay the said debts.

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Jas. Copy Attest—Levi Starbuck, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WALTER LESLEY,  
late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Junior.  
Paris, January 2, 1835.

**PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH CORNS!**  
WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for the cure of corns, bunions, and other painful eruptions on the feet. It is a simple, safe, and efficacious remedy, and is not only a cure, but a preventive of the disease. It is a true and reliable remedy, and is not only a cure, but a preventive of the disease. It is a true and reliable remedy, and is not only a cure, but a preventive of the disease.

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